

FORTUNES WON  
AND LOST ON  
COURT RULINGWall Street Thrown Into State  
of Demoralization Over  
Misstatement News.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Wall street was thrown into a state of demoralization Monday and many thousands of thousands of dollars were lost and won within a few minutes when news agencies which serve the financial district misstated the decision of the United States supreme court in the stock tax case and declared that stock dividends were taxable.

After reports reached the street, stocks which had broken two to 10 points under an avalanche of selling orders, steadied and began to climb. For the balance of the session prices continued to strengthen, final quotations for leading shares making substantial gains.

Frightened Traders Sell.  
During the violent declines which followed the misleading report, frightened traders sold almost regardless of value. The hundreds of thousands of dollars forfeited by them were captured on the rebound by others who were not so easily frightened. The strength of the first and false reports or who were in ignorance of what was happening.

General Motors was the star performer, gaining 15 points on receipt of the erroneous report and then rising briskly to 391, a net gain of 12-1/2 points.

Crucible Steel Features.  
Crucible Steel was another spectacular feature, gaining 30 points after having shown an actual loss of 10 points. Many other industrial shares closed five to 10 points over last week's final prices.

Rails were slow to move, but rose slightly in the afternoon when the word reached Wall street that the railroads had won the valuation suit in the supreme court over the Interstate Commerce commission. It is rumored that the street "right" corporations whose dividend policy had remained in abeyance pending the tax ruling will now proceed to distribute profits aimed at making the last few years among stockholders.

In the case of high priced stocks, it is likely to take the form of a splitting up of shares with "rights" accompanying the recapitalization. In other instances it is probable the increased or extra dividends will be declared.

INDIANA ENGINEERS  
HOLD BIG MEETING

RICHMOND, Ind., March 8.—With approximately 200 delegates and editors present, the annual convention of the Indiana Society of Sanitary Engineers opened their annual convention in the Commercial club rooms here Monday. Pres. Ed. Kammer, of Laporte, presided and in his annual report related that the organization was in a flourishing condition.

Resolutions for higher pay for teachers and for Americanization work in the public schools were offered.

It was decided to appoint a committee in each city to confer with city engineers and plumbers on the best way to increase the number of union apprentices and this remedy the shortage of men.

The convention will last through Wednesday.

Plan Airline From  
Frisco to Hongkong

NEW YORK, March 8.—The United States navy is preparing a giant flying boat for the first flight across the Pacific ocean, according to an announcement made here on Monday night by the Manufacturers Aircraft association, which said that two boats nearly twice the size of the NC-4, which made the first trans-Atlantic flight, have been planned and the construction will begin within a few days.

The proposed route lies from San Francisco to Hong Kong, China, a distance of 7,616 nautical miles. A stop will be made at Honolulu, Wake Island, Guam and Manila. The first leg of the journey from San Francisco to Honolulu, a distance of 2,581 nautical miles, is the hardest and the association points out that the new boats will be able to negotiate the distance easily in a neutral wind in 24 hours.

Head of Forestry In  
U. S. Quits His Job

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Henry S. Graves, head of the federal forestry service since Clifford Pinchot resigned to return to private life, Mr. Graves headed the Yale forestry school here last year and the government service and was at the head of the lumber operations conducted by the American expeditionary forces in France.

The poor pay of scientific men in the government service was given by Mr. Graves as the necessity compelling him to leave the position of chief forester. His letter announcing his intention to later tend his resignation was read Monday by Sen. Meredith to the agricultural committee in support of his contention that the government would have to offer greater inducements if it wished to attract and retain high class men.

Abolish Cigarette  
In Five Years Is  
Slogan For League

CHICAGO, March 8.—Abolition of the cigarette in America by 1925 is the aim of the International Cigarette League, which has been organized as successor of the Anti-Cigarette league it was announced today.

Save the girl! is one of the league's slogans. An effort will be made to enlist every girl in Chicago in the "Clean Life Army" of the league.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston, executive superintendent of the organization, addressed a meeting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational ministers today in an effort to enlist their aid. A campaign for \$100,000 to carry on the league's work will begin soon, according to Miss Gaston.

EDWARDS' NAME IN  
PRIMARY RACE IS  
REPUBLICAN TRICKNew Jersey "Wet" Put On  
Indiana Ballot to Institute  
Democratic Row.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—According to the Indiana Daily Times the petition filed with the secretary of state by the Indiana Republican party, Gov. Edward L. Edwards, of New Jersey, be placed on the democratic presidential ballot in Indiana was wholly unauthorized by Gov. Edwards and bears many earmarks of having been the offspring of a "frame-up" between republicans who have been and are now endeavoring to interfere in the democratic political affairs of Indiana and certain democrats who have been induced to help them either through ignorance or personal greed.

The petition was placed on file by Ira L. Swain, who rooms at 2955 N. Illinois st., and is practically unknown in Indianapolis. Mr. Swain made the following statement concerning it:

"The petition was not authorized by Mr. Edwards. It was gotten up during the hours by local people who decided to enter Edwards' name on the ballot. Some are practically unknown men and others are prominent. The movement was purely local and was not made by any agent of Gov. Edwards or by any organization with which he is connected. We are of the opinion that it is void, nevertheless. At least we have been advised."

In Dry-Beer Saloon.  
Among the peculiarities of this unauthorized effort to make Mr. Edwards a candidate for the presidency in Indiana are these facts:

1. That the petitions appeared shortly after Will H. Hays, national republican chairman, arrived in Indianapolis to speak at the Columbia club at the first of a series of dinners which had been announced for the purpose of hearing "presidential aspirants."

2. That the petitions were placed at the Stagemeyer dry beer saloon, adjoining the property of the Indianapolis News, and were requested by the employees of the News, and a great part of the 750 names signed to it were gathered there.

3. That the names on the petitions are numbered with a lead pencil and encircled in a way that is almost peculiar to newspaper printers and that the petitions were carefully checked by a newspaper man before they were submitted to the secretary of state.

4. That the filing of the petition with the secretary of state was carefully timed so as to synchronize with the edition time of the News and still give supporters of other candidates as little time as possible in which to take action for their own favorites.

5. That another petition was placed at the Grand hotel, which is midway between republican state headquarters and the News office, and that the names signed to the movement in the Grand hotel conferred there Thursday afternoon with two republican state workers who rented a room there for that purpose.

6. The peculiar conditions that made it desirable for the republican hater to organize several months ago to induce Edwards into the Indiana primary were brought about by the reluctance of Vice Pres. Marshall and William G. McArdoo to seek re-election. Mr. Edwards had been circulated in Indiana and there was great gleam among the republicans when it appeared that the two most would be entered in the primary and a fight made against Marshall in his home state.

Men in Understanding.  
The McArdoo and still small supporters decided to hold up petitions for each and to permit the Indiana delegates to go to the primaries untroubled and were prepared to carry out that agreement when the Edwards petition was found by McArdoo supporters to be on the files in the office of the secretary of state.

After the Edwards petition was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

CALL POLICE  
WHEEL CHURCH  
PEOPLE RIOTSupporters of Father Kubacki  
Attempt to Oust New  
Pastor But Fail.

Efforts of followers of Father Kubacki, former pastor at St. Adalbert's church, Olive and Huron sts., to remove Father John Osadnik, present pastor, Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock were frustrated by parishioners and the police. According to information received from parishioners of St. Adalbert's church there has been considerable friction between the trustees of the church since the removal of Father John Kubacki by the bishop which occurred a short time ago.

Father Osadnik was placed in charge of the parish Feb. 6th, Monday evening a woman called at the rectory on Huron st. to see Father Osadnik and asked him to leave the church. She was followed to the rectory by a number of men who also made the same request. It is said that the requests became stronger and several shots were fired.

Ring Church Bells.  
One of the nuns at the church heard of the trouble and immediately rang the church bell in an effort to secure aid for the priest. Several hundred of the parishioners soon gathered at the rectory but the alleged trouble maker made their escape through the crowds unharmed. Reports first received at police headquarters stated that Father Osadnik was shot but later proved to be erroneous.

According to information given out Monday evening the trouble started when the board of trustees of the church, the present priest, disagreed regarding the present priest. It is said that the majority of the trustees are in favor of Father Osadnik while several of them favor the return of Father Kubacki, who is said to be the instigator of the present trouble. A mass meeting of the parishioners is scheduled for this evening at 7:30 o'clock, which time action will be taken to remove the trustees causing the trouble and appointing new members to the board.

Other Attempts.  
It is reported that several attempts have been made recently to remove the present priest and that Father John Kubacki, who entered the rectory and broke a large electric light fixture which he said was his property. Several police officers were kept at the church the entire night to prevent further trouble. It is said that the majority of the parishioners favor the present priest while only a few desire the return of their former pastor.War Profits Escape  
Taxation By Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Rep. Hull, democrat, Tennessee, author of the income tax law, declared on Monday night that Monday's decision of the supreme court "not only destroys the last vestige of congressional power to tax stock dividends" but also annuls the present law for taxation of "personal services" which have been done on the ground that the future and building around a permanent nucleus.

Extend Main.  
To reinforce the supply in the western portion of the city in the neighborhood of Chapin and Division sts., and the Oliver plants, the most thickly settled section of the city, the program calls for the extension of a main from the feeder main running west in the northwestern section, completing a loop.

Mr. Arttlingstad stated that the incidence of the water supply in the sections was due to the fact that continual additions had been made on six-inch mains carrying them, in some cases from the pumping station to the city line.

The main in the thickly settled sections, he said, and smaller pipes could be added to care for the outgoing section of the main from the feeder main and as increasing population demands.

ARREST "MOONSHINER"

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 8.—A 30-gallon whiskey still was captured and its alleged operator, Mike Reilly, arrested by Sheriff W. R. Pomeroy here Monday. Reilly's arrest was effected after several shots had been fired at him by the sheriff. The still is the third moonshine still captured by Sheriff Pomeroy in two weeks.

Teachers' Week which began Monday and will be observed throughout the state in pursuance of the proclamation recently issued by Gov. Edwards will be thoroughly observed in South Bend by a campaign among high school students interested in the teaching profession. Addresses in the schools by members of the school board and visiting educators will set forth the advantages of teaching as a vocation and stress the increasing appreciation for financial remuneration commensurate to the dignity of the teachers calling.

Clubs To Aid.  
W. W. Borden, superintendent of schools announced yesterday that several of the women's civic and educational clubs of the city had also promised to take up the matter specified in the governor's proclamation and lend their aid in furthering the cause.

Mr. Borden particularly called attention to the situation in Indiana for increased salaries for teachers. A recent bulletin issued by state superintendent Hines, of Indianapolis, called on all boards of the state to do their utmost toward increasing the salaries of the teachers.

The program will be concluded Friday night by a banquet at the Oliver at which Dr. George D. Strayer, of Columbia university and Supt. Hines will speak.

PLANNED DEED.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 8.—Mrs. Wade Foster, who early on Monday killed her husband, Capt. Foster, of the army medical corps, is expected to take her own life, had deliberately planned her deed, according to officers who on Monday night made public the discovery of a note under her pillow.

## BULLETIN

Walter Jagla, 330 S. Laurel st., was found early Tuesday morning at E. Jefferson blvd. and S. St. Peter st. with a bullet in his left thigh. An unknown man passing by heard him groan and turned in a hurry call for the police ambulance.

He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital by Officers Laskowski and Luther.

He refused to say who shot him, or give any details.

SOUTH BEND HAS  
82,000 PEOPLEConsulting Engineer Outlines  
Water Expansion at Public  
Meeting.

South Bend has a present population of 82,000 persons and will have 140,000 in 1920, and 200,000 in 1940 according to the estimate made by the engineers in charge of the city water expansion program and quoted by William P. Arttlingstad, consulting engineer, who addressed the members of St. Joseph valley chapter American Engineers at Engineers at their monthly meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening.

Mr. Arttlingstad outlined the expansion program as it has been drafted to meet the demands of the city for the next 20 years. The program as shown anticipates the growth of the city to the south, southwest and west and building around the nucleus afforded by the Studebaker program of building in these sections. Little growth is anticipated in the northwest, north and east.

Pumping Station.

The tentative program also calls for the establishing of a pumping station in Portage av. at Angela st., and for auxiliary or booster stations to supply the southern expansions. The present weakness of water pressure in western and southern sections of the city is pointed out by the fact that no definite program of expansion had ever been made here. From the time of the first pumping station here in 1873 until the present day the city has been forced to change and enlarge its water facilities on an average of every five years instead of following a plan which made the city a nucleus for the future and building around a permanent nucleus.

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CROWD HEARS  
ARGUMENT ON  
U. S. BRY LAWRhode Island Opens Attack  
On Legality of Prohibition Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Rhode Island's legal attack on the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was argued in the supreme court Monday, assailed by the complainant as revolutionary and an invasion of state's rights, and defended by the government as a legitimate addition to the nation's basic law over which the court held no jurisdiction.

Thronged attended the session of the court to hear the arguments on one of the burning questions of the day. Many persons waited outside the doors throughout the morning to obtain admittance.

Rhode Opens Opposition.  
Herbert A. Rice, attorney general of Rhode Island, opened for the opposition, and William L. Friterson, assistant attorney general of the United States, replied for the government. Other arguments will be heard tomorrow, as well as appeals from Kentucky and Massachusetts involving the same questions.

"I see more danger in the doctrine argued by the government than any doctrine urged by the denegators during the war," he said. "The rights assured the people under the 10th amendment were never intended to be taken away."

Mr. Rice argued that the prohibition amendment resulted from a misconception of the law by congress and that the federal government had no authority to make such a change in the constitution as an amendment provides. Declaring that amendment means a correction, he said the terms of the prohibition amendment are clearly outside the purview of the constitution.

"What about the 13th amendment abolishing slavery?" inquired Justice Pitney.

"That was a compromise amendment," answered Mr. Rice. "Justice Brandeis asked what power could bring about the conditions imposed by the 13th amendment."

"There is no power in the United States constitution to make such a change unless it could be done by unanimous consent of the states and the people of the United States," Mr. Rice said. "There is no power and there was never intended to be such power for encroachment by the federal government upon the powers of the states."

"Wasn't slavery supported by the police power of the states," Justice McReynolds asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Rice, "but it was a police power to regulate."

Mr. Rice told the court that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were written into the constitution by force, and not with the voluntary assent of the southern states.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Friterson argued there was nothing revolutionary in the adoption of an amendment that lays down a "fundamental law of the law" that applies to all states.

The case does involve the question as to whether a state can come into a federal court and enjoin the enforcement of a criminal law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. He added, "I have never understood this court, at the instance of a state, could be constituted in a forum in which to debate the respective political rights of two governments. If that is the case, any state can come in and do that before the property rights of the individual citizen have been injured."

We have here the bald question as to whether a state can invoke the United States from orderly prosecution in the courts of those citizens who have violated an act of congress.

Active work on the evangelistic program in the Monday morning assembly. Official announcement of the campaign will be made in the churches during the coming week. Bob Jones will be the evangelist to deliver the talks here during the five weeks' program. Mr. Jones has just closed a similar campaign in Decatur, Ky., and is working in the city of Montgomery, Ala., where he got his start in evangelistic work. He is said to be second in importance to Billy Sunday, who lectured here several years ago. Mr. Sunday was the last great revivalist to preach in South Bend up to this present time.

Mr. Jones will be aided in the community singing part of the daily program by L. G. Jones, well known throughout the country as an outdoor singer. The two men will be accompanied by several local church choirs and glee clubs which will work alternately in the tabernacle.

Services will be held twice daily, in the afternoon and evening. Mr. Jones' subjects have not yet been decided as he intends to conform his talks to the needs of the community. Further details of the campaign and subjects of Mr. Jones' talks will be announced later.

Discuss Means of  
Obtaining Money  
For Yank Bonuses

WASHINGTON, March 8.—How to obtain new sources of revenue so as to provide relief for former service men was discussed Monday by the house ways and means committee with representatives of soldier organizations but without common agreement as to the best mode of procedure.

All sorts of suggestions have been offered to the committee in this respect in more than three score bills. The problem has been made more difficult, members pointed out, because of the conflicting views of the various organizations. There was the promise Monday that harmony of action might develop.

SURVIVOR TELLS  
HOW DEATH CAR  
WAS HIT SUNDAYWalter Borts of Bremen Says  
Mist on Windows Caused  
Accident.

That mist forming on the windows of the side curtains obstructed the view of the eight passengers in the Bremen death car and caused the crossing accident in which five people lost their lives was the substance of an exclusive interview given a News-Times representative Monday night by Walter Borts, one of the two survivors as he lay in bed at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Borts at Bremen.

Mr. Borts had just emerged victoriously from a grim struggle with death. Early Monday morning, the attending physician had given up hope of saving the patient's life, and had speedily summoned his relatives, His uncle, Charles Borts, 759 Portage av., was among those in attendance. Two sapling scalp wounds, in which 16 stitches were taken, arms and legs badly bruised, one shoe half torn from his foot and every muscle in his body strained are some of the injuries he sustained, but vital, no bones were broken.

Mist on Windows.  
Monday night, Mr. Borts was informed that his wife was dead, one of the five who were killed.

"There were eight of us in the bus that left Bremen at 2:30 Sunday afternoon for Mishawaka," said the injured survivor. "A sort of fog settled on the windows in the side curtains making it impossible for us to see in any direction except straight ahead."

"We were just crossing the tracks when something that looked like a shadow bore down on us. No one had time to cry out before the train struck us."

Faints Away.  
"I picked myself up, badly dazed. A baby was crying only a few feet away from me. I tried to get up, my arms and legs were numb. Then everything grew black before me. I woke up here."

Mr. Borts presented a pitiable spectacle. His head was wrapped in great white bandages, eyes and swollen lips alone visible.

Three weeks ago he had quit the employ of the Studebaker Corp. to attend to his father's business in Mishawaka. He was rooming at 116 Pennsylvania av. The other survivors were the infant son of Mrs. Perry Baker.

The rear cushion of the Mitchell seven passenger car, badly battered, is the only part left that may be recognized. Scientific hunters have carried the rest of it away in their pockets.

PLATOON SYSTEM  
PASSES COUNCIL

By a unanimous vote of the city council, the ordinance providing for a two platoon system for the South Bend fire department, passed at the regular council meeting Monday evening. The ordinance provided for the appropriation of \$16,920 from the general fund to be used for the system from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.

An additional 25 men will undoubtedly be employed by the fire department to start the system in operation which will allow the fire men to work in two shifts, possibly 24 hours on duty and 24 hours off or working four shifts. The petition of the system was the largest ever presented to the council, bearing the signatures of all the prominent business men in the city.

The same system is being placed in operation by the majority of the larger cities in the country. Because of financial difficulties, considerable trouble was encountered in South Bend in securing the adoption of the resolution, which was finally passed through the fire board. The board also passed by the city council. The ordinance providing for the transfer of \$134,387 to the general fund of the board of park commissioners was referred to the committee of the whole.

The money will be used as the city's part of the payment for asphalt pavement from Sunnyside to Greenleaf, as well as for the present 13 foot stretch of concrete pavement. Because of the council chamber being redecorated the meeting was held in the city clerk's office.

PRESIDENT IN LETTER  
TO DEMOCRATIC HEAD  
RESTATES FIRST VIEWClaims All of Reservations So Far Suggested  
Are In Effect Virtual Nullifications of  
Article to Which They Apply.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Pres't Wilson restated for democratic senators his opposition to any peace treaty reservations which weaken the full force of article ten or otherwise materially impair the provisions of the league covenant.

Without saying specifically what qualifications he would or would not accept, he wrote in a letter to Sen. Hitchcock, the administration leader, almost all of the reservations he had heard suggested "were in effect virtual nullifications" of the treaty articles to which they applied.

"I hear of reservationists and mild reservationists," the letter added, "but I cannot understand the difference between a nullifier and mild nullifier."

Discussing article ten particularly, the president wrote that there was "no escaping the moral obligations which are expressed in positive terms of this article," though there could be no objection to explaining in an interpretation the constitutional methods by which such an obligation would have to be fulfilled. The "very heart" of the covenant, he reiterated, would be imperilled by weakening article ten.

President's Letter.  
The president's letter, written in response to a request that he confer with Sen. Simmons of North Carolina, in charge for the democratic side in the senate in current months for a compromise follows in full:

"My Dear Mr. Hitchcock: I understand that one or two of your colleagues do me the honor of desiring to know what my views are with reference to article ten of the league of nations and the effect upon the league of the adoption of certain proposed reservations to that article. I welcome the opportunity to throw any light I can upon the subject which has become so singularly misconstrued by misapprehensions and misinterpretations of every kind.

Moral Obligation.  
"There is no escaping the moral obligations which are expressed in positive terms in this article of the covenant. We won a moral victory over Germany far greater even than the military victory won on the field of battle, because the opinion of the whole world swung to our support of the nations associated with us in the great struggle. It did so because of our common purpose to promote peace which we established an organization of peace which would make it certain that the combined power of free nations would check every speck of aggression and make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit. It was a moral obligation, because adjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned. This promise, I believe, was the basis of the preliminary of the armistice and into the preliminaries of peace itself and constitute one of the most sacred obligations ever assumed by a nation or body of nations. It is unthinkable that America should set the example of denigrating such a solemn moral engagement."Obligated to World.  
"For myself, I feel that I could not look the soldiers of our gallant army in the face and tell them to do everything in my power to remove every obstacle that lies in the way of the adoption of this particular article of the covenant, because I made these pledges to them as well as to the rest of the world and it was to this cause they deemed themselves devoted in the spirit of the covenant. I should be forever grateful to them if I did not do my utmost to fulfill the high purpose for which they fought."

I think my dear senator, we can dispense from our minds the idea that it is necessary to stipulate in connection with article ten the constitutional methods we should use in fulfilling our obligations under it. We gain nothing by such stipulations and secure nothing which is not already secured. It was, under Article 10, a matter of course, at the conference in Paris that whatever obligations any government assumed or whatever duties it undertook under the treaty would of course have to be fulfilled by its usual and established constitutional methods of action. Once or twice in meetings of the conference when the treaty was under consideration, "reservations" were made to that effect by the representatives of individual powers, which represented the rights of free people everywhere to govern themselves, and on the other hand, the idea of imperialism, which seeks to dominate by force by no means dead and which is carried on, held in many quarters, which is a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe was hostile to the amendment of article ten in the covenant of the league of nations and this fact alone would mark the complete consummation of the effort to nullify the treaty. I find the doctrine of article ten to be the essence of Americanism. We cannot regard it as a mere formality."

Two Ideals.  
"The choice is between two idealisms. On the one hand, the ideal of democracy, which represents the rights of free people everywhere to govern themselves, and on the other hand, the idea of imperialism, which seeks to dominate by force by no means dead and which is carried on, held in many quarters, which is a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe was hostile to the amendment of article ten in the covenant of the league of nations and this fact alone would mark the complete consummation of the effort to nullify the treaty. I find the doctrine of article ten to be the essence of Americanism. We cannot regard it as a mere formality."

But to make such a declaration

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)